KITAYEV, Yu.P.; SKREBKOVA, I.M.

Behavior of some polynitroalkanes on a mercury dropping electrode. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1080-1083 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye.Arbuzova AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.Ye.Arbuzovym.
(Nitroparaffins) (Electrodes, Dropping mercury)

SOV/137-58-8-18172

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 281 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Popel', A. A., Skrebkova, L. M.

TITLE: A Study of the Conditions for the Quantitative Separation of Antimony From Solutions With the Aid of Diantipyrilmethane (Izucheniye usloviy kolichestvennogo vydeleniya sur'my iz rastvorov s pomoshch'yu diantipirilmetana)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kazansk. un-ta. 1957, Vol 117, Nr 2, pp 184-187

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted with standard solutions of Sb with additions of a radioactive isotope. After creating a definite concentration of the halide, Sb is precipitated with an acid alcohol-water solution of diantipyrilmethane (D). The most complete precipitation occurs in the presence of I (to $5 \cdot 10^{-9}$ g/ml). The precipitate is dissolved in an alcoholic solution of HCl (1N HCl and 50% of alcohol) and Sb is determined polarigraphically. The excess of D has no effect on the height of the step. The error of the determination of Sb is <0,02 mg. 1. Antimony—Separation 2. Radioisotopes—Applications 3. Solutions—Polarographic analysis

Card 1/1 P. K.

S/137/62/000/001/224/237
A154/A101

AUTHORS: Busev, A. I., Skrebkova, L. M.

TITLE: The present state of the analytical chemistry of gallium

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 8, abstract 1K51 (V sb. "Metody opredeleniya i analiza redk. elementov". Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 201-237)

TEXT: This review gives methods for the following: Spectral determination of low contents of In and Tl in silicate rocks: Spectral determination of Ga, Ge, In and Tl in rocks, concentrates and waste products of the zinc, lead, tin and copper industry. Rapid spectral determination of Tl and In in sulfide and silicate ores. Spectral determination of In and Tl in ores, minerals and rocks. Flame-photometric determination of In, Ga and Tl in concentrates and industrial semiproducts. Concentration and spectrophotometric determination of small amounts of Tl in alkaline rocks. Colorimetric determination of minute amounts (of the order of micrograms) of Tl in rocks and ores. Extraction-photometric determination of Tl with crystal violet. Trilonometric determination of Tl in alloys. Chemico-spectral determination of Al, In, Cd, Mg, Mn, Cu, Ni, Pb, Ag

Card 1/2

SKREBKOVA, L.M.

Photometric determination of gallium with butylrhodamine B. Zhur. anal. khim. 16 no. 4:422-425 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Gallium--Analysis) (Rhodamine)

BUSEV, A.I.; SKREBKOVA, L.M.

Precipitation and extraction of gallium as halo compounds with bases of the antipyrine series. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.1:56-59 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Gallium compounds) (Antipyrine)

BUSEV, A.I.; TALIPOVA, L.L.; SKREBKOVA, L.M.

Direct complexometric titration of gallium in the presence of 7-(naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid as an indicator. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.2:180-185 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. M.V.Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Gallium--Analysis) (Complexons)

SKLYDKOVA, L. M.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences at the Joint Academic Council on Chemical Sciences; Siberian Branch 1962

"Investigation of Several Complex Gallium Compounds and Their Use in Analytical Chemistry."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

BUSEV, A.I.; SKREBKOVA, L.M.; ZHIVOPISTSEV, V.P.

Certain antipyrine dyes as reagents for the photometric determination of gallium. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.6:685-692 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
(Antipyrine) (Gallium--Analysis)

BUSEV, A.I.; SKREBKOVA, L.M.; TALIPOVA, L.L.

7-(5-sulfo-2-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid, 7-(4-sulfo-1-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid, 7-(4,8-disulfo-2-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid, and 7-(5,7-disulfo-2-naphthylazo)-8-hydroxyquinoline-5-sulfonic acid as indicators for the direct complexonometric determination of gallium. Zhur.anal.khim. 17 no.7:831-839 0 '62.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Lomonosov Moscow State University.
(Gallium--Analysis) (Complexons)

BUSEV, A.I.; SKREBKOVA, L.M.

Some piridine azo dyes as complexometric indicators for gallium. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.7:57-63 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

[illegible], [illegible]; [illegible]OVA, I.M.

[illegible]plex compounds of [illegible]valent copper with male[illegible] a[illegible]d. Izv. [illegible] AN SSSR no.3 Ser. khim. nauk no.1:72-76 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut katoliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

ACC NR: AP6036803 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0240/66/000/011/0076/0077

AUTHOR: Skreblyukov, I. Ye.

ORG: Voznesenskiy Rayon sanepidstantsiya, Nikolayev Oblast (Voznesenskaya rayonnaya sanepidstantsiya Nikolayevskoy oblasti)

TITLE: Volunteer sanitation inspectors and the campaign to improve sanitation on dairy farms and to improve the quality of milk

SOURCE: Gigiyena i sanitariya, no. 11, 1966, 76-77

TOPIC TAGS: food sanitation, sanitation, commercial animal, animal product

ABSTRACT: Voznesenskiy Rayon is serviced by 296 volunteer food sanitation inspectors, 46 of whom work on dairy farms. Inspection of the farms revealed unsanitary conditions among the personnel and in the handling of the containers designed for storing and transporting the dairy products. The animals were at times inproperly fed and occasional illegal use of DDT on them were noted. The milk of such cows showed 1.75--6.1 mg/kl concentration of the preparation. Some farms were denied their bonus, and certain people held responsible for the discovered defects were exposed in the local papers. Greater sanitary inspections were instituted, among them daily inspections of hands, and treatment with rivanol when necessary. The personnel have been supplied with proper clothing and equipment. Over 75% of the farms have organized sanitary

UDC: 614.31:637.1

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036803

posts headed by medical workers responsible to the regional sanitation-epidemiological stations.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr66

Card 2/2

SKREBNER, I. P.

USSR/Miscellaneous - Industrial processes

Card 1/1 : Pub. 12 - 11/15

Author : Skrebner, I. P.

Title : Manufacture of dies from cementation steel

Periodical : Avt. trakt. prom. 2, page 30, Feb 1954

Abstract : The technology in the manufacture of dies from 20X steel (cementation steel), is described. Dies prepared in accordance with the described technology have proven to possess ductile cores and high hardness of the working part. Drawing.

Institution : The Tractor Plant, Lipetsk

Submitted : .....

Evaluation B-80261

SKREBNEV, I.P.

[Heat treatment of metal-cutting tools] Termicheskaia obrabotka instrumenta. Lipetsk, Lipetskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 10 p. (MIRA 17:9)

SKREBNEVA, M. (Rostov-na-Donu)

Need for a drastic work system reorganization in the Houses of Fashion Styles. Shvein.prom. no.6:30 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Clothing industry)
(Costume design)

EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW
ACC NR: AP6027784 SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/66/022/001/0045/0048

AUTHOR: Zubov, V. V.; Skrebneva, M. I.

ORG: Rostov-on-Don Institute of Agricultural Machine Building (Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'khozmashinostroyeniya)

TITLE: Temperature studies of certain magnetic properties of Co-ferrite

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 22, no. 1, 1966, 45-48

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite, cobalt iron, magnetic property, temperature dependence, magnetostriction

ABSTRACT: A specimen of the ferrite $CoFe_{1,67}O_4$, was prepared in the shape of a rod sharpened at both ends (d = 5 mm, l = 100 mm), with subsequent annealing for 3 hr at 1230°C. Its residual magnetostriction J_r, saturation magnetostriction λ_s, initial susceptibility χ_0 and coercive force H_c were determined by the ballistic method and with the aid of an extension pickup, over the temperature range of from 15°C to Curie point. Findings: J_r, H_c, λ_s, λ_r decrease linearly with increase in temperature. For λ_s, J_r and H_c a sharp change in their

UDC: 538.245

course is observed in the neighborhood of 200°C, with λ_r at the same time decreasing to zero. It is suggested that in the neighborhood of 200°C a phase transformation of the second kind occurs in ferrite. In the neighborhood of the Curie point χ_0 reaches a sharp maximum. Of special interest is a joint investigation of the functions λ_s (T) and λ_r (T). It can be readily seen (Fig. 1) that for this specimen, over the temperature range considered, saturation magneto-

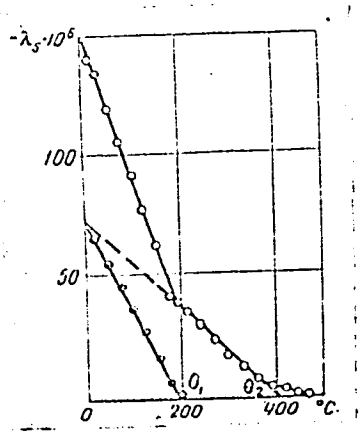

Fig. 1. Temperature dependence of saturation magnetostriction (o) and residual magnetostriction (•)

L 09067-67
ACC NR: AP6027784

0

s.riction can be sufficiently rigorously separated into two parts one of which is conditioned by irreversible magnetization processes and the other, by reversible processes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Jun65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3 nst

SKREBITSKIY, G. A.

1949. Skrebitskiy, G. A. Litsevyye vykhukholi. Tr. Kuyaz'dinskogo zapovednika, vyp. 1. pl. Upravleniye po zapovednikam. Tri. SNK RSFSR, M.

27052-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/ETI JD/WW/JG

ACC NR: AP6011550 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/003/0382/0386

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. S.; Skrebov, V. N.; Shukhtin, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Concentrations of normal atoms in the case of a pulsed discharge in metal vapor

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 3, 1966, 382-386

TOPIC TAGS: metal, vapor state, dc discharge, atomic property, mercury, cesium, physical diffusion

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier work (Izv. AN SSSR ser. fiz. v. 19, 15, 1965 and earlier) on the effect of a dc discharge in metal vapor on the concentration of the normal atoms on the axis of the discharge gap. The present study, aimed at determining the rate of variation of the concentration of the normal atoms after the discharge current is turned on, is devoted to measurement of the concentration of the normal atoms of cesium and mercury vapor in different phases of a current pulse of duration 5 - 20 μsec and at current densities 1 - 100 a/cm^2. The Hook method was used to measure the concentrations of the normal atoms. The experimental setup was described elsewhere (Opt. i spektr. v. 4, 543, 1957). Under certain conditions, an appreciable decrease in the concentration of the normal atoms and of the density of matter in the axial part of the discharge tube were observed upon passage of the current pulse. It is assumed that the most likely cause of this decrease is ioniza-

UDC: 537.523/.527 + 539.18

Card 1/2

L 27052-66

ACC NR: AP6011550

tion of the metal vapor atoms. The density of the material decreases because of the drift of the charged particles to the walls in the form of ambipolar diffusion current. This radial transport of matter causes appreciable inhomogeneities in the distribution of the metal over the cross section of the discharge tube. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 formula, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 08Feb65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7004136 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/67/022/001/0009/0013

AUTHOR: Yegorov, V. S.; Skrebov, V. N.; Shukhtin, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Concentrations of excited atoms in pulsed discharges in mercury vapor

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 22, no. 1, 1967, 9-13

TOPIC TAGS: mercury, electric discharge, atomic spectrum, excitation energy, level population, radiative recombination

ABSTRACT: Using an experimental setup described earlier (Opt. i spektr. v. 2, 543, 1957) the authors used the Rozhdestvenskiy hook method to measure the populations of the first excited levels of mercury atoms $6s6p\,^3P_{0,1,2}$ in different phases of a short-duration current pulse. The hooks were photographed near the visible triplet of mercury ($7\,^3S_1 - 6\,^3P_{0,1,2}$) and also near certain lines lying in the near ultraviolet region of the spectrum and corresponding to the transitions $6\,^3D_{1,2,3} - 6\,^3P_{0,1,2}$. The pressure range was 0.01 - 1 mm Hg, with the most complete data on the concentrations of the excited atoms obtained at 0.2, 0.5, and 1 mm Hg. The population of the first excited levels first increases with the current and the discharge, reaches a certain maximum value ahead of the maximum of the current, and then decreases on approaching the trailing edge of the pulse. At the instant of termination of the discharge, a sharp growth in the concentration of the atoms of mercury at the first excited states is observed. The resultant maximum value of the concentration of atoms is much

Card 1/2 UDC: 537.523/.527: 546.49

ACC NR: AP7004136

larger than the corresponding value in the discharge itself, after which, with increasing distance from the trailing edge of the pulse, the population of the levels decreases more or less rapidly. The results are interpreted on the basis of data previously obtained by the authors (Opt. i spektr. v. 20, 382, 1966) regarding the mercury vapor density and the density of the charged particles in different phases of a pulsed discharge. A numerical estimate (~10^{-10} cm^3/sec) is obtained for the coefficient of volume recombination at the typical values of the other parameters of the experiment. In addition to measurements by the hook method, the concentrations of the charged particles, the temperatures of the electron gas, and the time variation of the luminescence of many spectral lines of the mercury were also measured. These observations have shown that although the population of the different excited levels of mercury in a decaying discharge plasma is determined essentially by impact-radiative recombination, there are other mechanisms influencing the population of at least some of the levels. The relative importance of these processes calls for further study. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 19Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

YEFIMOV, L.M., inzhener; BUL'SKIY, M.T., inzhener; YAKUSHIN, V.I., inzhener; ALIMOV, A.G., inzhener; SKREBTSOV, A.M., inzhener.

Study of the crystal structure of steel by means of radioactive tracers. Stal' 15 no.12:1090-1098 D '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Steel--Metallography) (Radioactive tracers--Industrial applications)

SKREbtSOV ; A.M.

Study of steel solidification by means of radioactive indicators. L. M. Efimov, M. T. Bul'skii, V. I. Yakushin, A. G. Alimov, and A. M. Skrebtsov. *Stal'* 15, 1090–8 (1955).—Studying the solidification of ingots by dumping them does not permit following the primary rapid stages of solidification and gives data bearing on a single layer only, so that a complete study requires several ingots and keeping all conditions, other than time, const., which is difficult to realize. The crystn. was outlined immersing radioactive Pu placed in Cu capsules into the molten center of ingots and studying the pattern produced by analysis and exposure on photographic paper. Several addns. were made, each having a radioactivity sufficiently greater than the preceding one to allow an easy differentiation. Expts. conducted on 630 × 690 mm. big-end-down ingots of rimming steel showed that the mixing of the liquid phase has a predominant effect and that the reagent penetrates to levels below that of its immersion but slowly. No crystals fall down during solidification, and the vertical motion of the metal does not extend to the lower portions of an ingot. The results obtained and calcd. support the generally accepted square-root law of solidification. J. D. Gat

SKREPTSOV, A. M.

New method of rapid analysis of slag for phosphorus with the use of a radioactive indicator. A. I. Ospipov, I. Yu. Kozhevnikov, V. Ye. Yudin, M. L. Sazonov, M. G. Bul'skiy, A. G. Alimov, A. M. Skreptsov, and A. P. Ryabenko. Zavodskaya, Lab. 21, 391-5(1955). --P^{32} is introduced into the melt by packating its mixts. with powd. Fe in sealed Cu tubes, which are then inserted into the mass of molten metal and are thus dissolved with distribution of P^{32} through the mass during production of cast iron. Slag samples are analyzed for P by the conventional counting technique. Detailed description of the counting app. is given.

G. M. Kosolapoff

Central Sci.-Res. Inst. Ferrous Metals and "Azovstal" plant

SKREBTSOV A.M.

LEPORSKIY, V.V.; OSIPOV, A.I.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; ALIMOV, A.G.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.; SKREBTSOV, A.M.; SLEPKANEV, P.N.

Radioactive tracer study of the refining of phosphorus-containing pig iron. Stal' 16 no.1:19-22 '56. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Zavod "Azovstal'" i TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.
(Iron--Metallurgy) (Phosphorus--Isotopes)

OSIPOV, A. I., KOZHEVNIKOV, I. Yu., IUDIN, V. Ye., SAZANOV, M. L., BUL'SKIY, M. T. ALIMOV, A. G., SKREBTSOV, A. M. and REBENKO, A. P.

TITLE: A new method fof SPeedy Analysis of Slag for Fnosphorus by Means of Radioactive Means of Radioactive Tracers (Novyy metod ekspress-analiza shlaka na fosfor s primeneniyem radioaktivnykh indikatorov)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Fiz.-khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR, 1957, pp 82-93 Diskus. pp 160-187.

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed for speedy analysis of slag for P205 by means of radioactive I P(I). The analysis requires 5-7 min. The method is accurate to within 5-6 percent (rel.). T he consumption of material is 0.04-0.05 millicurie per to of metal. To determine P205, I is introduced into the heat in a mixture with powdered Fe. The mixture is placed in a Cu ampoule and the I with the Fe from Ferrophosphorus during the period of heating and fussion. This then undergoes uniform dissemination throughtout the volume of the heat. Determination of P205 by radiometry requires one tagged smaple in which the % P205 is determined chemically. A graph shfowing determination of P205 by radiometry as compared with the data of chemical analysis is presented. The employment of radiometric analysis of slag for P205 makes it possible to take and analyze a large number of samples of slag in the course of a heat.

1. Slag analysis--Processes.

AUTHORS: Osipov, A.I., Shvartsman, V.A., Alekseyev, V.I., Burov, V.V., Sazonov, M., Bul'skiy, M.T., Telesov, S.A., Skrebtsov, A.M., Ofengenden, A.M., Gol'shteyn, L.G., Sviridenko, F.F.

TITLE: The Use of Radio Isotopes when Investigating the Kinetics of Scrap Fusion and Slag Formation in the Scrap-Ore Process. (Primeneniye radioaktivnykh isotopov dlya izucheniya kinetiki plavleniya skrapa i shlakoobrazovaniya pri skrap-rudnom protsesse)

PERIODICAL: Atomanaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 1o, pp. 352-355 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 1) Ivnvestigation of the kinetics of scrap fusion.
The fusion velocity in the 13o and 35o ton open hearth furnaces is shown on the basis of the reduction of the specific activity of standard metal samples (4oo g), which contain Co-60 with the help of 12 counting tubes of the MC-4 type.
From the dependence obtained between the molten scrap quantity and the time which as elapsed since introduction of the scrap, it follows that nearly 1oo% of the scrap is molten already after about 2oo minutes.
2) Investigation of the kinetics of slag formation.
CaO, in which Ca-45 was included, was used for this investigation. The CaO is introduced into the liquid slag in closed metallic tubes and standard samples for measureng are taken out only after a lapse of time of 3o-35 minutes. As measurement for the velocity in which Ca dissolves in the slag, the relation

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The use of Radio Isotopes When Investigating the Kinetics of Scrap Fusion and Slag Formation in the Scrap-Ore Process. 89-10-22/36

$\frac{dx}{dt} = K_{SCH} (100 - x)^{2/3}$ was experimentally confirmed.

x here denotes the weight of the Cao already dissolved and K_{SCH} the proportionality coefficient for slag formation. There are 4 figures and 3 Slavic references.

SUBBMITTED January 15, 1957
AVAILABLE Library of Congress

SOV/133-58-8-4/30

AUTHOR: Cherepivskiy, A.A. and Skrebtsov, A.L., Engineers

TITLE: A Study of the Movement of Burden Materials in a Blast Furnace Using Radioactive Isotopes (Izucheniye dvizheniya materialov v domennoy pechi pri pomoshchi radioaktivnykh izotopov)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 8, pp 687 - 690 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper is a contribution to the previously published paper of I.G. Polovchenko under the same title (Ref 1). The present author points out that the use of radioactive isotopes enclosed in graphite or steel shells to represent ore and coke, respectively, may lead to errors as a steel shell will melt earlier than iron ore and graphite shell would oxidise much slower than coke. The conclusion of the previous author on a uniform distribution of radio-isotope in the metal in the hearth is also contested. It is shown on the basis of a work carried out in co-operation with TsNIIChM, in which radioactive isotopes were introduced into the hearth through a tuyere (near to the tap hole) during casting and at various times before casting (Figure 1) that mixing of metal in the hearth is not as efficient as was assumed by the original author. From a change in the radioactivity in two subsequent casts,

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A Study of the Movement of Burden Materials in a Blast Furnace Using Radioactive Isotopes

the average amount of metal left after the cast was calculated; this, on average, is below 100 t. The comparison of the distribution of radioactive isotopes in two subsequent casts after its introduction on the top of the furnace (Figure 2) indicates that the distribution of the isotope in the metal is of a diffusion nature. There are 2 figures and 9 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

Card 2/2 1. Blast furnaces---Performance 2. Radioisotopes---Applications

AUTHOR: Skrebtsov, A. M. SOV/32-24-8-42/43

TITLE: Attempts at Using Radioactive Indicators in the "Azovstal' " Metallurgical Factory (Opyt primeneniya radioaktivnykh indikatorov na metallurgicheskom zavode "Azovstal' ")

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 8, pp. 1038 - 1038 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Radioactive isotopes have been used to investigate metallurgical processes in this factory since 1953. The radiometric laboratory used during this time covers an area of 100 m^2 and contains such equipment as B -1, B -2 apparatus; "Floks", "Tiss", and KID instruments. It employs four engineers and four technical assistants who, in cooperation with the Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (Central Scientific Research Institute for Ferrous Metallurgy), have worked out various methods of investigation. The investigations carried out have been principally concerned with studying the blast-furnace process, the production of steel, and the construction of apparatus to be used in working with radioactive materials. In the apparatus constructed by TsNIIChM

Card 1/2

Attempts at Using Radioactive Indicators in the "Azovstal' " Metallurgical Factory SOV/32-24-8-42/43

for the investigation of the motion of stratified materials Co^{60} has recently been replaced by Sb^{124}, since the latter possesses a considerably shorter half-life.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Azovstal' "("Azovstal' " Factory)

Card 2/2

Skrebtsov, A.M.

18(0) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2125

Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Institut Metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov

Problemy metallovedeniya i fiziki metallov (Problems in Physical Metallurgy and Metallophysics) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1959. 540 p. (Series: Its: Sbornik trudov, 6) Errata slip inserted. 3,600 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosudarstvennaya planova komissiya.

Ed. of Publishing House: Ye.N. Berlin; Tech. Ed.: P.G. Islent'yeva; Editorial Board: D.S. Kamenetskaya, B.Ya. Lyubov (Resp. Ed.), Ye.Z. Spektor, L.M. Utevskiy, L.A. Shvartsman, and V.I. Malkin.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for metallurgists, metallurgical engineers, and specialists in the physics of metals.

COVERAGE: The papers in this collection present the results of investigations conducted between 1954 and 1956. Subjects

Card 1/18

covered include crystallization of metals, physical methods of influencing the processes of crystallization, problems in the physical chemistry of metallurgical processes, development of new methods and equipment for investigating metals, and production control. References follow each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

PART I. CRYSTALLIZATION OF METALS

The distribution process was studied with the use of a radioactive isotope (Ca^{45}). It was shown that the process of diffusion of a substance in slag takes place at a considerably slower rate than in metal.

A method for determining the speed of melting scrap in an open-hearth furnace in the scrap-ore process was developed on the basis of this investigation. The method is based on "isotopic dilution" using radioactive cobalt. It was shown that the melting speed depends on the duration of the pig iron pouring process and carbon content in the bath.

The transfer of sulfur from the gas phase to the bath takes place most intensively during the loading of the metallic portion of the charge. The speed of sulfur absorption during this period is 17-25 percent per hour, during preheating 8-11 percent, and during final melting 3-7.5 percent. Percentage is based on the sulfur content in the metal.

SHVARTSMAN, L.A., doktor khim.nauk; OSIPOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ALEKSEYEV, V.I.; SUROV, V.F.; SAZONOV, M.L.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; TELESOV, S.A.; SKREBTSOV, A.M.; OFENGENDEN, A.M.; GOL'DSHTEYN, L.G.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.

Studying the kinetics of scrap melting in the scrap metal and ore process. Probl.metalloved.i fiz.met. no.6:326-343 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(Open-hearth process) (Scrap metal)

21(5), 21(8) SOV/131-59-8-8/14

AUTHOR: Skrebtsov, A. M., Kostyuk, V. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Stability of Hearth Weld in Open-hearth Furnaces by Means of Radioactive Isotopes

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1959, Nr 8, pp 371-376 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the "Azovstal'" Plant tiltable furnaces with basic chrome-magnesite vaults are installed. Steel smelting is carried out during shift according to the scrap-ore procedure, thus utilizing 75% of liquid phosphorous cast iron. The stability of the hearths exerts a considerable influence on the capacity of open-hearth furnaces. The present paper is intended to serve for the elaboration of a method for investigating hearth wear by means of radioactive isotopes. For this purpose, an ampul containing radioactive phosphorus-32 and iron powder is placed on the furnace hearth prior to pouring in the magnesite powder. The wear of the hearth weld to the position of the ampul is determined by the occurrence of radioactivity in the furnace dross. Participants in the investigation were N. L. Rednikin, A. D. Fetisov, V. N. Sayenko, V. G. Krivtsunov, and V. Kh. Prokopenko (Footnote 1). 12 experimental repairs of furnace hearths were

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carried out by introducing radioactive phosphorus isotopes. Experimental results are compiled in a table. Figure 1 illustrates the dependence of the weld stability of furnace hearths on the consumption of coke gas, and figure 2 gives the dependence on the vault during hearth repair. Figure 3 represents the dependence of the number of smeltings until radioactivity occurs on the duration of hearth repair. The dependence of the campaign on the repair period is shown by figure 4. Figure 5 represents the dependence of the interval between 2 repairs of the furnace on the carbon content of steel, figure 6 on the smelting period, figure 7 on the firing period, figure 8 on the intensity of blasting oxygen through the tank, and figure 9 on the charging period of the furnace. Experiments proved that the optimum charging period amounts to 40 or 60 minutes. Conclusion: A method of investigating the wear of hearth welds in the case of tiltable furnaces was elaborated by means of the radioactive isotope phosphorus-32. Maximum stability of the weld is attained when using coke gas up to 5,000 m^3/h during the hot repair of

Investigation of the Stability of Hearth Weld in Open-hearth Furnaces by Means of Radioactive Isotopes

furnace hearths. The wear of the hearth is smaller in the smelting of highly carbonaceous steels than in that of steel with small carbon content. In order to prolong the campaign, the introduction of oxygen should be intensified as much as possible. The longest campaign of furnace hearths may be observed with a charging period of 40 to 60 minutes. There are 9 figures, 1 table, and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Plant)

25(5)
AUTHOR: Skrebtsov, A. M.

SOV/32-25-9-18/53

TITLE: Determination of the Amount of Slag in the Basic Martin Furnace During the Pure Boiling Phase

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 9, p 1078 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Ca^{45} is used for the slag determination in smeltings of Martin furnaces (Ref 1). However, determination requires some time in the 350 ton furnace of the "Azovstal'" works. For faster determination the use of P^{32} is recommended. The amount of slag is determined by putting P^{32} in powder form in a glass ampoule into the smelting and samples of the slag are taken after this addition and before the smelting is drawn off. The activity of the samples is measured with a unit B with four AS-2 counters (Ref 2). The specific activity of the slag is computed according to an equation containing the values of the P^{32} content in the metal and the slag of the amount of P^{32} added

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Determination of the Amount of Slag in the Basic Martin Furnace During the Pure Boiling Phase

SOV/32-25-9-18/53

and the slag and metal amounts in the furnace. For an investigation with a 350 ton furnace with P^{32} 4 - 7 millicurie are used, whilst with Ca^{45} (with a T-25-BFL type counter) 200 - 300 millicurie are used. There are 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Zavod "Azovstal'" ("Azovstal'" Works)

Card 2/2

SKREBTSOV, A. M. Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of certain problems of the reduction of pig-iron phosphides by means of radioactive isotopes." Mos, 1960 (Min of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education RSFSR. Mos Order of Labor Red Banner Inst of Steel im I. V. Stalin). (KL, 1-61, 197)

S/137/62/000/001/005/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Bul'skiy, M.T., Val'ter, O.I., Skrebtsov, A.M., Kostyuk, V.A., Sviridenko, F.P., Cherepivskiy, A.A.

TITLE: Use of radioactive isotopes for the investigation of the production technology at the Azovstal' plant

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 6, abstract 1V41 (V sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR, v. 3", Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 130 - 132)

TEXT: The authors consider the problem of applying radioactive isotopes in the blast-furnace, open-hearth furnace, rolling practice. The most important researches carried out at the plant were: 1) the study of the operation of open-hearth furnaces when the liquid finishing slag from the preceding heat was left in the furnace; 2) the study of the expediency of using incompletely burned lime instead of limestone in the charge of open-hearth furnaces; 3) the study of the quantity of slag during the pure ebullition period of the vat upon the

Card 1/2

S/137/62/000/001/005/237
A060/A101

Use of radioactive isotopes ...

quality of the steel smelted; 4) the determination of the quantity of exogeneous nonmetallic impurities in rail steel. The utilization of radioactive isotopes for γ-ray defectoscopy is described.

N. Yudina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/137/61/000/011/022/123
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Skrebtsov, A. M., Sviridenko, F. F., Kostyuk, V. A., Popova, A. N.

TITLE: Determination of the quantity of nonmetallic impurities in rail steel by the use of radioactive isotopes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1961, 34, abstract 11V210 (V sb.: "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR. v. 3", Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 200 - 202)

TEXT: A study was made of the contamination of metal by exogenous nonmetallic impurities falling into the metal from the furnace slag, the shrinkhole charge of the ingot head, the refractory putty of the head extension piece, dust in the steel-pouring ladle, the refractory clog of the steel-pouring tap. Preparations of radioactive isotopes of Ca^{45}, Ba^{131}, Sr^{89}, P^{32} were dissolved in HNO_3 and this solution was used to soak the refractory substances which were being introduced into the metal in the course of tapping or pouring. After the rails were rolled, templets were taken for the radiographic investigation of the presence of nonmetallic impurities. The radiography was carried out on X-ray film XX with exposure-time of 60 days. The contamination by the furnace slag was

Card 1/2

S/137/61/000/011/022/123
A060/A101

Determination of the...

studied with the aid of isotope Sr^{89} in the amount of 300 millicuries, introduced into the furnace during the time of pure ebullition. Dispersed nonmetallic impurities, whose area could not be measured, were discovered in finished rails. The investigation of the possibility of contaminating the steel by putty was carried on by means of isotope Ca^{45} in the quantity of 75 millicuries. Templets were taken of the rails every two meters. In 24 out of the 52 templets nonmetallic impurities were discovered. In all, as result of putty crumbling 9.1% is left in the metal in the form of nonmetallic impurities. In the same manner it was discovered that the shrink-hole charge is absorbed up to the middle of the ingot, and it may remain in the metal in the form of exogenous nonmetallic impurities. It was discovered that 11 - 14% of the refractory powder from the ladle is mechanically "entrapped" in the steel. The mean content of nonmetallic impurities in rail steel is 0.00012 grams per gram of steel, 1 - 2.5% of which quantity consisting of impurities tagged with radioactive isotopes.

Yu. Nechkin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

YEFIMOV, L.M.; YAKUSHIN, V.I.; Prinimali uchastiye: BUL'SKIY, M.T., inzh.; ALIMOV, A.G., inzh.; SKREBTSOV, A.M., inzh.

Arsenic distribution in rimmed steel ingots. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.5:68-74 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii.

(Steel ingots) (Arsenic)

CHEREPIVSKIY, A.A., inzh.; SKREBTSOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Wear of blast furnace stacks. Stal' 22 no.12:1072-1073 D '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Blast furnaces—Maintenance and repair)

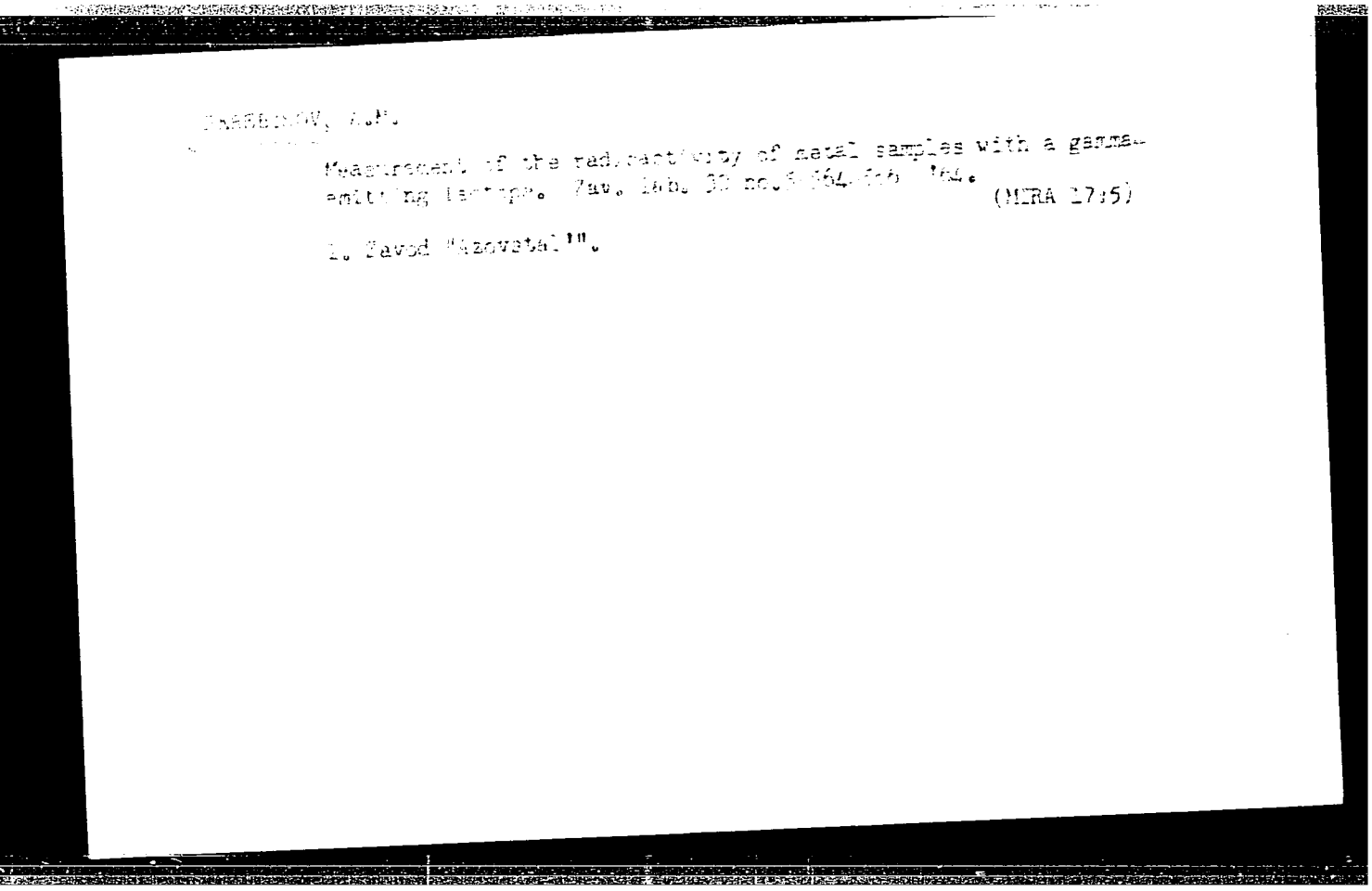
SKREBTSOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; PTITSYNA, V.I., red.izd-va;
ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Radioisotopes in the investigation of the open-hearth process] Radioaktivnye izotopy pri issledovanii martenovskogo protsessa. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1963. 136 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Open-hearth process)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

KOSTYUK, V.A.; SKREBTSOV, A.M.; VAL'TER, O.I.

Studying conditions of fritting and wear of hearth bottoms in tilting open-hearth furnaces. Ogneupory 28 no.3:115-118 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod "Azovstal'".
(Open-hearth furnaces—Maintenance and repair)



[illegible], A.N.

Measurement of the radioactivity of metal samples with a gamma-emitting isotope. Zav. lab. 30 no.5:564-565 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Zavod "Kazvetmet".

ACC NR: AP6033396 SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/005/0731/0739

AUTHOR: Kolchin, A. A.; Lebedev, V. V.; Skrebtsov, G. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Geometric factor and the directional diagram for single crystalline detectors and for a coaxial telescope

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 5, 1966, 731-739

TOPIC TAGS: radiation detector, coincidence counting

ABSTRACT: The authors are concerned with the interpretation of the number of nuclear particles recorded by a detector in terms of the intensity of radiation. For an isotropic radiation, the geometric factor Γ is given by

$$N = \Gamma \cdot I. \tag{1}$$

where I is the intensity of particles and N is the number of recorded pulses. For a single infinitely thin detector with an area S and for an isotropic radiation,

$$N = \int_{\varphi=0}^{2\pi} \int_{\theta=0}^{\pi/2} IS \sin\theta \cos\theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi, \tag{2}$$

UDC: 539.107.45

ACC NR: AF6033396

where θ is the zenith angle, ϕ - azimuth, and $\Gamma = \pi S$. The authors calculate Γ for two cases: cylindrical and square base detectors of finite thickness. Next, they derive Γ for a coaxial telescope (two thin coincidence detectors). Finally, they derive a directional diagram for the case when the radiation is anisotropic. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 20 equations.

SUB CODE: 03/ SUBM DATE: 24Feb66/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

1. SKREBTSOV, I. P., Eng.

2. USSR (600)

4. Pipe

7. Innovator in pipe making. Vest mash. 32 No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

SKREBTSOV, I. P.

SKREBTSOV, I.P.; PREYS, G.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent.

[K.S. Kisliakov, vertical lathe operator] Tokar'-karusel'shchik K.S. Kisliakov. Kiev, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry [Ukr. otd-nie] 1953. 54 p. (MLRA 7:8)
(Turning) (Kisliakov, K.S.)

SHAPIRO, G.Ya., inzh.; SKREBTSOV, I.P.

Marking the openings for fastenings in large parts of hydraulic turbines. Energomashinostroenie 4 no.4:39-40 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Machine-shop practice) (Hydraulic turbines)

SKREBTSOV, K.F. (g. Novoselki, Gor'kovskoy oblasti)

Demonstrating the properties of carbon monoxide. Khim. v shkole 13 no.1:43-44 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 10:12)
(Carbon monoxide)

SKREBTSOV, P.S.

Attaching slab wall facing in room interiors. Rats. i izobr. predl. v strei. no.123:24-25 '55. (MLRA 9:7)
(Walls)

SKREBTSOVA, N. D.

USSR/Farm Animals - Honey-Bees. Q-8

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 2672

Author : N.D. Skrebtsova
Inst : -
Title : The Amount of Pollen on the Body of a Bee.

Orig Pub : Pchelevodstvo, 1957, No 4, 39-42

Abstract : At the Institute of Apiculture (Ryazan'Oblast'), 20-30 bees were removed from the flowers of various plants. The pollen was washed off with distilled water and its amount on each individual bee was determined by means of the Goryayev chamber under a microscope. It was found that the body of one bee may contain up to three and even up to four or 5 millions of pollen grains. Most of the pollen is concentrated on the chest, stomach, and posterior legs of the bees. While visiting the blooming wild strawberry plants as often as 80 times, and raspberry bushes as often as 100 times, the bees deposit a

Card 1/2

[redacted] cross pollination of agricultural crops.

Country : USSR M
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 49130

Author : Skrebtsova, N.D.
Inst : Moscow Fruit and Berry Experimental Station
Title : The Role of Bees in the Pollination of Strawberries.

Orig Pub: Pchelovodstvo, 1957, No 7, 34-36

Abstract: Observations at Moscow Fruit-Berry Experimental Station showed that 19.5% more pollen accumulates on the bodies of bees in their work on the blossoms of Mysovka variety than on Krasavitsa Zagor'ya. Fewer bees work on the flowers of Konsolka variety than on other varieties, but because stigma function 9 days on this variety, all blossoms become pollinated. With the very same number of visits by the bees to

Card : 1/2

Country : USSR
Category: Cultivated Plants. Fruit. Berries.

M

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 49130

the flowers during different phases of their development. Larger berries result with visits to the flowers during the phase of full functioning of the generative organs. In the pollination of Komsolka, when 90% of stigma have already turned brown, 1-3 stigmas in the flower would become fecundated and the berries did not set. -- I.K. Fortunatov

Card : 2/2

Skrebtsova

USSR/Farm Animals. Honey Bee Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35774

Author : Skrebtsova N.D.
Inst : Not Given
Title : On the Pollination of the Flowers of Buckwheat by the Bees (Ob opylenii tsvetkov grechikhi pchelami)

Orig Pub : Pchelovodstvo, 1957, No 9, 48-50

Abstract : On the basis of 3-year observation, it is concluded that with an increase in the frequency of the visiting by bees of the flowers of buckwheat, the size of its seed increases, and the plants obtained from the latter in the first and second generations are more sturdy. By means of training of the bees, the fertility of the buckwheat was increased by 44-54%.

Card : 1/1

SKREBTSOVA, N. D.: Master Biol Sci (diss) -- "The role of honey bees in the selectivity of fertilization of the main entomophilic fruit, vegetables, and certain other agricultural crops". Khar'kov, 1959. 17 pp (Min Higher Educ Ukr SSR, Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner State U im A. M. Gor'kiy), 150 copies (KL, No 11, 1959, 117)

NOSKOV, A.I., inzh.; PLETNEV, G.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; SKREBUSHEVSKIY, B.S., inzh.

Study of a block consisting of a TP-80 boiler and VPT-50 turbine in sharply varying mode of operation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.8:53-57 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.

PLETNEV, G.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKREBUSHEVSKIY, B.S., inzh.; PERKIN, V.N., inzh.

Experimental dynamic characteristics of the regulated sectors of TP-80 boiler and VPT-50 turbine units. Teploenergetika 12 no.7:90-92 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut i Moskovskoye rayonnoye upravleniye energeticheskogo khozyaystva.

[redacted], Romas; [redacted], N., red.

[Equipment for bee culture] Bitininkavimo reikmenys. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines lit-ros leidykla, 1963. 95 p. [In Lithuanian] (MIRA 17:7)

SKRELIN, L.I.

Demonstration of Ohm's law in complete circuits. Fiz.v shkole 7 no.1: 78-80 '47. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Leningrad, 323-ya shkola. (Ohm's law)

VELIKANOV, Karp Mironovich. Prinimali uchastiye: BARNASHEVA, G.K.; GOLDOBIN, M.A.; ZOLOTUKHINA, G.A.; KARANDASHOVA, K.S.; OL'KHOV, G.A.; SAVINA, V.N.; FAYERMAN, A.I. SKRELIN, V.I., inzh., retsenzent; NIKIFOROV, A.F., dotsent, red.; BORODULINA, I.A., red.izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn.red.

[Determining the economic efficiency of various methods for machining parts] Opredelenie ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti variantov mekhanicheskoi obrabotki detalei. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 211 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Metal cutting)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Ceramics. Glass. Binding Materials. Concrete. H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 16155

Author : Skreno, J.
Inst : Not given
Title : Securing the Manufacture of Brick in Winter

Orig Pub : Stavba, 1957, 4, No 10, 300-302

Abstract : No abstract given

Card 1/1

SKREPEK,B.; DVORAK,R.

Determination of chorpromazine in the blood of the mother and newborn infant. Cesk. gynek. 28 no.9:636-638 N'63.

1.Gyn.-por. odd. nemocnice v Boskovicich (vedouci MUDr. M. Slonek) a OTS OUNZ v Blansku (vedouci MUDr. R. Dvorak).

[illegible], H., [illegible], V.

[illegible]tion of free meprobamate in the urine of mothers and newborn infants. Cesk. gynek. 30 no.8:625-627 O '65.

1. Gyn.-por. odd. (vedoucí MUDr. M. Slonek) a centralní laboratoř (vedoucí PhMr. V. Krejcí) nemocnice v Boskovicích.

SKREPINSKIY, A.I.

Development of soil structure in the Southeast. Pochvovedenie no. 2:26-32 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Saratovskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.
(Volga Valley--Soil physics)

SKREPL, J., JANECEK, M.

Investigation of late results of Filatov's tissue therapy. Lek. listy 5:15-16, 1 Aug. 50. p. 454-6

1. Of the Orthopedical Clinic, Masaryk University in Brno (Head--Prof. B. Frejka, M. D.).

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SKRETA, M.

SKREJ A.M., Czechoslovak State Spa, Jachymov Plosa (Ceskoslovenske statne kupele).

"First Czechoslovak Gynecological Congress in ... Ranje."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 13, ... 1963, pp 348 - ...

Abstract: Over 300 doctors participated at the congress. The latest theories were discussed and practical cases were brought to general attention. Besides Czech doctors those of North Vietnam took part in the discussions. No references.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SKRETA, M

SKRETA, M., Czechoslovak State Spa, [illegible] Piesa (Cesko-slovenske statni lazne).

"Report o[illegible] the Allergological Days in the Tatra Mountains."

Prague, Casopis Lekaru Ceskych, Vol 102, No 13, 29 Mar 63, pp 355 - [illegible].

Abstract: The Czechoslovak Medical Society of J. Ev. Purkyne arranged a conference at Novy Smokovec on the 5th and 6th October 62. Immunisation, desensitizing of patients, and treatment of bronchial asthma by climatic changes were discussed.
No references.

1/1

KOZIELSKI, Henryk, inz.; SKRETNY, Slawomir, inz.; SUPEL, Jan, inz.; CEBULA, Pawel, inz.; GAJEWSKI, Kazimierz, techn.; PROCHASKA, Augustyn, techn.; GORNIK, Alojzy, techn.

Works rewarded and distinguished at the 5th National Contest of Rationalizers in the field of electric power economy. Increased capacity of piston compressors through raised suction pressure by means of blowers. Energetyka przem 10 no.2:64-66 '62.

SKREYVER, Ya.D., starshiy dorozhnyy master (st.Krustpils Latviyskoy dorogi)

How to prolong the life of switch boxes. Put' i put.khoz. no.10:12-13 O '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Railroads--Switches)

SKREZEKOT, Jozef, mgr.inz.

Spatial planning as a basis for proper localization of investments. Przegl techn no.47:3,5 23 N '60.

SKREZHENDEVSKIY, Ye.V., inzh.

[Research on the operation of rotary snowplows; dissertation for the degree of candidate of technical sciences] Issledovanie raboty rotornykh snegoochistitelei; dissertatsiia na soiskanie uchenoi stepeni kandidata technicheskikh nauk. Uchenyi rukovoditel' prof. P.S. Durnovo. Moskva, Vses. nauchno-issl. in-t zhel-dor. transporta, 1955. 231 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Railroads—Snowplows)

SKREZHENDEVSKIY, Ye. V.

Skrezhendevskiy, Ye. V. -- "Investigation of the Operation of Rotary Snowplows." Min Railways USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Railroad Transport. Moscow, 1956. (Disseration For the Degree of Candidate in Technical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

KUZMICHEV, V.I.; PECHEN', V.N., mekhanik-naladchik defektoskopov; POTOPENKO, V.D.; SKREZHENDEVSKIY, Ye.V., dotsent

Results of the testing of a transistorized defectoscope. Put' i put.khoz. 5 no.8:31 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Nachal'nik defektoskopnogo vagona-laboratorii MRD-52 Belorusskoy dorogi (for Kuzmichev). 2. Kafedra elektrotekhniki Belorusskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Potapenko). 3. Kafedra "Put' i putevoye khozyaystvo Belorusskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for Skrezhendevskiy).
(Railroads--Rails--Testing)

SKEGATIC, M.

"From the theory of cutting and machining metallic materials," Tehnicki Pregled, Zagreb, Vol 5, No 3, 1953, p. 107.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

SKRGATIC, M.

"New 'HI-JET' method of cooling cutting tools with wpecial oils under pressure; commentary and perspectives. Tr. from the English," Tehnicki Pregled, Zagreb, Vol 5, No 5/6, 1953, p. 233.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol 3, No 11, Nov 1954, L.C.

SKRGATIC, Milan, inz.

Metalwork with sintered cutters. Tehnicki pregled 13 no.5/6:212-216 '61.

SKRGATIC, Milan, inz.

A new theory in determining the coefficient of Cks materials for steel and cast iron. Tehnicki pregled 14 no.6:227-231 '62.

DOHNER, L.; SKRHA, F.

Homologous serum jaundice following transfusion of fresh and preserved blood. Cas.lek.cesk. 90 no.19:570-577 11 May 51. (CIML 20:8)

1. Of the Second Internal Clinic (Head--Prof. A. Vancura, M.D.) and of the Central Blood Donor Center in Prague II.

SKRHA, Frant., MUDr

Amino acid metabolism in liver diseases. Cas.lek.cesk. 91 no.43: 1225-1229 24 Oct 52.

1. Z II. interni kliniky Karlovy university. Prednosta: prof. dr. Ant. Vancura.

(LIVER, diseases,
amino acid metab. in)
(AMINO ACIDS, metabolism,
in liver dis.)

SKRHA, Frantisek

BILEK, Frantisek, Dr.; SKRHA, Frantisek, Dr.

Unusual picture of thorotrast deposition in the liver, spleen and lymph nodes after hepatosplenography performed 22 years earlier. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.28:770-773 9 July 54.

1. Z roentgenologickeho odd. (Predn. Dr. F.Bilek) a z interniho odd. (Predn. doc. Dr. J.Libansky) polikliniky Karlovy university v Praze.

(LIVER, diseases
*syphilis, congen. thorotrast deposition 22 years after hepatosplenography)
(CONTRAST MEDIA
*thorotrast deposition in liver, spleen & lymph nodes 22 years after hepatosplenography in congen. syphilis)
(SYPHILIS
*liver, congen., hepatosplenography, thorotrast deposition after 22 years)

1210. THE RELATIONSHIP OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS TO CARCINOMA OF THE COLON - Vztah ulcerosní kolitidy k rakovině tračníku - Škrha F. and Mařatka Z. II. Int. Klin. KU, Praha - ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1957, 96/38 (1203-1206) Tables 2

In the series of 230 patients presented, inflammatory pseudopolyps (non-tumorous polyposis) were found in 21 cases and a solitary adenoma in one; malignant degeneration did not occur in any. More attention should be paid to severe and protracted cases of ulcerative colitis as part of the prevention of cancer. In the surgical treatment of such cases a proctocolectomy should always be done.

(IX, 5, 16)

MARATKA, Zdenek; SKRHA, Frantisek

Present status of the treatment of ulcerative colitis. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.38:1206-1214 20 Sept 57.

1. II interni klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof. F. Herles.

(COLITIS, ULCERATIVE, ther.
modern aspects (Cz))

SKRHA, F.

3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PAV, J; JEZKOVA, Z; SKRHA, F; HORSKA, E.

1. Third Internal Medicine Clinic of the Faculty of General Medicine of KU (III vnitrni klinika fak.vseob. lek.), Prague; 2. Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion (Ustav hematologie a krevni transfuse), Brno; 3. Faculty Polyclinic (Fakultni poliklinika), Brno

Prague
~~Brno~~, Vnitrni lekarstvi, No 7, 1963, pp 651-654

"Insulin Antibodies."

SKRIA, Josef

Intraplant handling of materials in machine factories. Podn org 18 no.8:348-353 Ag '64.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek National Enterprise Blansko.

SKRIBA, Zoltan

Plastic metals. Elet tud 15 no.44:1395-1399 30 O '60.

1. Fomernok.

SKRIBANEK, Gyorgy

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